8/13/21

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Morton Salt, Inc.
Salt Storage Facility – Calumet Site
3443-3461 East 100th Street
Chicago, Illinois

November 2019 (Updated)

Ref. No. 104401R01

Prepared for:

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Emergency Contact List

Morton Salt, Inc. Contacts

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Local, State & Federal Agencies

Chicago Fire Department, District 6	911	**Non-Emergency** (312) 745-3705
Chicago Police Department, District 4	911	**Non-Emergency** (312) 747-8205
Chicago Fire Marshal		(312) 747-0344
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency		**24-Hour Response** (217) 782-3637
Illinois Emergency Management Agency		**24-Hour Response** (800) 782-7860
Illinois State Police		(312) 433-8000
Illinois State Fire Marshal		(217) 785-0969
National Response Center		**Emergency** (800) 424-8802
United States Coast Guard (Calumet Harbor)		(773) 768-4093

Hospital

South Shore Hospital	(773) 356-5496

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1.0 - INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared on behalf of Morton Salt, Inc. (Morton) for its bulk salt storage facility located at 3443-3461 East 100th Street in Chicago, Illinois. The facility is shown on the Site Location Map (Figure 1).

Morton has developed this SWPPP to minimize impacts to stormwater at the facility and improve emergency planning/response procedures. The SWPPP has been developed in accordance with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (Illinois EPA's) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities. Morton operates with two Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, 4225 (General Warehousing) and 5169 (Storage and Chemical and Allied Products, Not Elsewhere Classified). The site is believed to be eligible for the General Permit due to the industrial activities conducted at the site and associated SIC codes. Best Management Practices (BMPs) have been incorporated consistent with the Safe and Sustainable Salt Storage Handbook. A Regulatory Cross-Reference is provided at the beginning of this document (page *iv*). Certifications for each component of the Plan are presented in Appendix A.

The SWPPP will be reviewed annually by Morton personnel to verify that it is consistent with current regulations. In addition, the SWPPP will also be amended following any of the conditions specified in Section 11.0 of this Plan. A copy of the SWPPP is maintained at the site and available for review by the Illinois EPA upon request.

2.0 - FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Morton's bulk salt storage facility is located at 3443-3461 East 100th Street in Chicago, Illinois. The site is owned by Morton and operated by a salt handling contractor who facilitates routine operation of the site. The facility is bordered by the Calumet River along the western/southern portions of the site.

The site is a marine terminal equipped to receive, store, and distribute bulk salt products. Salt products are received by marine vessel, stockpiled, and distributed by trucks to customers such as Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), municipalities and contractors. A site plan (Figure 2) included in this Plan provides details regarding storage and use of salt, salt products, and other features present at the site.

Activities at Morton's facility consist of the off-loading of salt products from marine vessels docked at the site and storage and handling of salt products. The following details describe operations as well as the management of raw materials at the site.

Receipt of Salt

Bulk sodium chloride (NaCl) is delivered by marine vessels (i.e. ship or barge). Salt is unloaded using an industrial conveyor system (ships) and/or extended boom excavators (barges). Bulk salt received at the site typically has a moisture content of 0.3-4.0%. As such, there is minimal concern for air-borne mobilization of salt (dust) due to conveyor transfer points, loading vehicles, or wind.

Marine vessels delivering salt to the site arrive via the Calumet River. Ships delivering product to the site dock on the western side of the facility and off-load salt using a conveyor directly to the asphalt storage pad that comprises the majority of the site. The facility is also equipped to receive salt by barge, however, receipt by barge is infrequent. The barges berth within the slip located on the southern side of the property. Salt is off-loaded from the barges using extended boom excavators.

When off-loading salt using the conveyor or extended boom excavators, the height of the drop is minimized to reduce the potential for creating dust. Salt delivered to the site is

maintained on one pad, but can be formed in a single or multiple stockpiles within one stockpile area. The salt pile(s) is located on an asphalt pad to provide a surface for the salt and to minimize contact stormwater from entering groundwater.

Salt Storage

The bulk salt storage pile(s) is configured and covered following receipt of salt by marine vessel (referred to as "stage covering"). The number of days required to off-load a ship is dependent on the size of the vessel. Off-loading the largest ship's cargo (35,000 tons) is accomplished within approximately 1 day. Another 2-3 days are required to move/grade/and build out of the pile. Following build-out of the pile, approximately 2-3 days are typically required to cover the stockpile. However, an allowance for up to 7 days is necessary to account for unsafe weather conditions (e.g. high wind) that may delay the cover installation or when covering activities overlap with weekends, holidays, etc. As such, up to 14 days may be required from the start of off-loading a ship to when the cover system is installed.

It should also be noted that multiple ship off-loading events may overlap (i.e. back to back) resulting in the stockpile potentially being uncovered for a longer period of time than as noted above. Additional information associated with the salt storage/stockpile cover has been included in Section 9.0.

Other Site Related Operations

Morton does not maintain a fleet of vehicles to distribute bulk product to their customers. The site operations as described above are supported by a limited number of front-end loaders maintained and operated by the salt handling contractor. Morton does not maintain Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs) at the facility. However, five gallons pails of hydraulic oil and containers of antifreeze, motor oil, and lubrication grease are kept in the storage building located in the eastern portion of the site. Morton's salt handling contractors use the above referenced products to service the front-end loaders on an as-needed basis. Liquid wastes generated following maintenance activities are removed by one of Morton's waste vendors. Vehicle washing operations are not performed at the site.

Morton maintains one Scale Building at the site to support transfer operations. Facility personnel instruct carriers to back-up trucks to the face of the pile for loading. Truck cabs must face away from the stockpile face. Following receipt of the salt, carriers weigh out at the scale. As noted above, bulk salt received at the site typically has a moisture content of 0.3-4.0%. As such, the potential for air-borne mobilization of bulk salt (dust) during loading or transportation of the salt product from the site is minimal. Carriers are instructed to cover on-road trucks leaving the site to prevent salt loss.

Heating sources at the site are electrical. However, a propane backup generator is located on site. Should ASTs be required in future to support site operations or utilities, those tanks would be installed in accordance with NFPA standards, local approvals, and Morton's internal Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) standards for tanks and bulk liquid unloading. Fuel storage tanks would also be equipped with secondary containment.

3.0 - SITE DRAINAGE

Stormwater drainage at Morton's site consists of two drainage areas (Drainage Area 001 and 002). The drainage areas and inferred flow direction arrows are presented on the facility Site Plan (Figure 2). A description of the drainage areas is presented below.

Drainage Area 001 (approximately 10 acres) includes the majority of Morton's property, including the asphalt salt storage pad, truck scale, paved access roads, a portion of the storage building, and salt off-loading area. Stormwater generated within Drainage Area 001 generally infiltrates into the ground. However, during significant storm events stormwater may flow southwest and collect in front of the steel bulkhead which borders the western/southern property boundary. Defined point source discharge locations are not known to be present in Drainage Area 001. However, it is possible during certain storm events that stormwater could overflow the bulkhead and discharge into the Calumet River. Discharges from Drainage Area 001 have not been routinely observed by Morton staff and generally coincide with more significant precipitation events.

Drainage Area 002 (approximately 2 acres) is located in the northern portion of the site and includes a portion of the storage building and paved access roads. Stormwater generated within Drainage Area 002 infiltrates into the ground and is believed to not discharge. Defined point source discharge locations are not known to be present in Drainage Area 002. However, during significant storm events, stormwater may flow north and accumulate in the unpaved portions of the site. Historically, discharges from Drainage Area 002 have not been observed by Morton staff.

4.1 - STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team members identified below are responsible for implementing the SWPPP and coordinating emergency response measures at the site. In addition, they are responsible for coordinating the development of the SWPPP and assisting Morton in the maintenance and revision of the Plan, as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions when required.

4.2 - Pollution Prevention Team Members

Position / Title: Jennifer Witt /Manager, Stockpile Operations
Telephone Number: Office: (312) 807-2505 [redacted]
[redacted]
E-Mail Address: jwitt@mortonsalt.com
Individual Responsibilities:

- Implementation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP);
- Maintenance and revisions to the SWPPP;
- In charge of coordinating inspections and record keeping;
- Maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions (where required);
- Coordinate reporting to regulatory agencies; and
- Coordinate SWPPP employee training.

Position / Title: Daryl DeGroff/ Environmental
Manager Telephone Number: Office: (585) 493-2511 [redacted]
[redacted]
E-Mail Address: ddegroff@mortonsalt.com
Individual Responsibilities:

- Coordinate reporting to regulatory agencies;
- Maintenance and revisions to the SWPPP; and
- Coordinate SWPPP employee training.

Position / Title: Jeff Greco/ Salt Handling Contractor
Telephone Number: Office: (708) 758-5800 x239
[redacted]
E-Mail Address: [redacted]
Individual Responsibilities:

- Coordinate with Morton personnel regarding implementing control measures and taking corrective actions (where required).

5.1 - DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Morton's operations were evaluated to identify potential sources of stormwater pollutants. Besides the operations associated with the bulk salt, several other items were identified to have the potential to impact stormwater quality. The noted items listed and described below are depicted on the Site Plan (Figure 2). For each source identified, specific potential pollutants are identified as well as management controls available to address the pollutant(s), where applicable.

- Salt Off-Loading and Storage Area;
- Vehicle Activities;
- Portable Trash Container/Dumpsters; and
- Portable Toilet.

Salt Off-Loading and Storage Area

Stormwater exposure to salt can occur during vessel off-loading, transporting the salt at or from the site, and storing of salt product. Salt received at the facility may be treated with additives prior to arriving at the site, including: Magnesium Chloride, Yellow Prussiate of Soda (YPS), also known as sodium ferrocyanide, and Prussian Blue (ferric ferrocyanide). The addition of additives is a standard practice in the industry to prevent the salt from re-forming into a solid mass while being transported or in storage. YPS' low toxicity allows it to be used for both road and food grade salt. Morton covers the salt stockpile(s) as soon as possible after they are shaped to minimize potential impacts to stormwater quality. The potential pollutants from these areas generally include total suspended and dissolved solids, minerals (e.g. chloride), and organic materials. BMPs as described in Section 9.0 of this Plan are implemented to minimize the contact of these pollutants with stormwater.

Vehicle Activities

Stormwater is exposed to vehicles that operate at the facility. Vehicles at the facility include front-end loaders, and employee/contactor/customer vehicles. Vehicle activities that may potentially impact stormwater include vehicle traffic and equipment leaks. Activities related to front end loaders, and employee/contactor/customer vehicles are limited to paved areas of the site. The front-end loaders which operate at the site are maintained and operated by Morton's salt handling contractor. This equipment is equipped with external mechanical components which

require lubrication oils, hydraulic delivery lines, etc. to operate properly. Personnel inspect the equipment on a regular basis to ensure proper operation (i.e., no leaks, etc.). Potential pollutant sources from these activities include total suspended solids, oil, grease, and/or organic materials (i.e. hydrocarbons). BMPs as described in Section 9.0 of this Plan are implemented to minimize the release of these pollutants to stormwater.

Portable Trash Container/Dumpsters

Morton maintains a portable trash container located east of the scale building. In addition, Morton may also maintain dumpsters at the site. The trash container/dumpsters are used for the disposal of non-hazardous refuse (trash) generated at the site. The quantity and location of trash containers/dumpsters varies depending on seasonal site activity. The trash container/dumpsters are in direct contact with stormwater and thereby represent potential sources of pollution. Potential pollutants from these sources include floatable debris. In order to minimize stormwater contact with materials, the container/dumpsters are equipped with a lid or covers that remain closed when not in use. Dumpster drains will be plugged and drain valves maintained in the closed position.

Portable Toilet

Morton maintains a portable toilet southwest of the scale building for employees/contractors working at the site. A waste vendor services the portable toilet on an as-needed basis. Potential pollutants from this source include nitrates, phosphates, organic materials, and BOD. The toilet is entirely enclosed and serviced regularly to minimize potential impacts to stormwater quality.

5.2 - Impaired Waters – Potential Pollutants

The sections of the Calumet River (IL_HAA-01) that receive stormwater discharges from the facility was evaluated for the presence of established impairments as identified in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) 303(d) Report. Based on a review of the available information, the referenced waterbody is impaired for mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and fecal coliform. However, additional requirements associated with discharges to an impaired waterbody are not applicable as exposure to the constituents causing the referenced impairments is not present at the facility.

6.1 - SPILL PREVENTION, RESPONSE AND COUNTERMEASURES

This section of the SWPPP describes the procedures for spill management at the facility including a discussion of spill prediction, potential spill scenarios, response procedures, and resources and disposal.

6.2 - Spill Prediction

Potential spill sources at the facility are limited to two primary sources including incidental vehicle leaks and product transfers within the storage building.

Incidental vehicle leaks could potentially affect stormwater. However, the majority of vehicles associated with Morton's operations are located at the property for a short duration making it unlikely a leak will occur on-site. Regardless, spills of this nature are likely to be small and manageable and unlikely to reach surface waters. Pads and other absorbent materials are available at the site to address spills or leaks.

6.3 - Spill Preparedness and Detection

This section describes the general procedures, structures, and operations used to prepare for and detect a spill discharge.

Maintenance

Morton does not maintain a fleet of vehicles at the site. The site operations as described above are supported by a limited number of front-end loaders operated and maintained by Morton's salt handling contractor. Morton relies on its contractors to maintain their equipment in good condition.

The facility follows a preventative maintenance program designed to avoid potential spills and stormwater impacts. The age and condition of equipment is considered in the preventative maintenance program. Routine maintenance is conducted to repair and/or replace equipment that is subject to normal wear or is utilized regularly to handle a high volume of product. The stockpile cover is inspected regularly to evaluate whether there are tears or holes that would allow stormwater to penetrate the cover.

Salt Storage Areas

The site is equipped to receive, store, and distribute bulk salt products. Salt is received by marine vessel, stockpiled, and distributed by trucks to customers such as municipalities and contractors. Morton has developed control measures in accordance with Illinois EPA regulations and industry standards to prevent exposure of salt to precipitation during storm events. Information on specific BMPs and control measures implemented at the site has been included in Section 9.0.

6.4 - Potential Causes of Spill Discharges

The sections below present examples of possible causes of spill discharges at the facility.

Equipment Failure

A spill could occur at the site due to the failure of different types of equipment (e.g. leaking vehicles). The potential for equipment failure and/or the release of product due to an equipment failure is minimized through implementation of routine maintenance, regular inspection of vehicles, and spill preparedness and planning.

Human Error

Spills could occur at the site due to human error. Morton employees and contractors undergo training in spill prevention, spill response, and general site operations and procedures. The training procedures are designed to maintain a low chance for a spill due to direct human error.

6.5 - Product Transfer Operations

Product transfer operations occur within the storage building at the site during equipment maintenance. Morton's contractor inspects the storage building for possible spills following maintenance activities.

6.6 - Spill Prevention Structures and Equipment

The vehicle maintenance products and regulated waste storage area at the site is limited to the storage building located in the eastern portion of the property. Spill response materials are located on-site to respond to incidental and smaller spills that occur at the site. Table 1 (below) presents a summary of spill equipment at the facility. In the event of larger spills, Morton will contact a licensed spill response contractor to provide additional spill clean-up resources and disposal services.

TABLE 1
Morton Salt, Inc.
Chicago, IL (Calumet Site)
Summary of Spill Equipment

Item	Description/Capabilities
Absorbents	Absorbent socks, Speedy Dry, pillows, pads and rolls. Material used to absorb and contain spill of liquid.
Hand Tools	Brooms, Shovels and Picks. Equipment used to divert the flow of a release and remove contaminated material.
PPE	Safety Glasses and Gloves
First Aid Kits	Provide emergency first aid.

6.7 - Spill/Emergency Notification Procedures

Morton's policy requires all personnel to abate and report any spill incident to their manager or supervisor. Immediate telephone notification to the agencies identified below is required when a release equal to or exceeding the reporting quantity of an extremely hazardous substance (as defined in 40 CFR 355) or a CERCLA hazardous substance (as defined in 40 CFR 302.4) occurs at the facility. Notification should be made to the following agencies:

Agency	Contact Info
Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)/ State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)	(800) 782-7860
Chicago Local Emergency Planning Committee	(312) 746-9453
National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802
Coast Guard (Calumet Harbor)	(773) 768-4093

The individual providing the notification should be prepared to provide a minimum of the following information:

- The chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release;
- An indication of whether the substance is an extremely hazardous substance;
- An estimate of the quantity in pounds of any such substance that was released into the environment;
- Time and duration of the release;
- Specific location of the release;
- Medium or media (air, land, water) into which the release occurred;
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals;
- Proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuations;
- The name and telephone number of the person or persons to be contacted for further information.

In addition, immediate telephone notification is also required if an incident or accident involving a hazardous substance (as defined in 49 CFR 172.101) occurs and results in:

1. A member of the general public being killed;
2. A member of the general public receives injuries requiring hospitalization;

3. An authorized official of an emergency agency recommends an evacuation of an area by the general public;
4. A motor vehicle has overturned on a public highway;
5. Fire, breakage, release or suspected contamination occurs involving an etiologic agent;
6. Any release of petroleum (or oil) that produces a sheen on nearby surface water and/or threaten navigable waters;
7. Any spill or overfill of petroleum that results in a release to the environment that exceeds 25 gallons.

Notification to National Response Center (NRC) is only required for Items 6 and 7.

6.8 - Spill Reporting

Following an emergency incident at the facility a member of the Morton's Environmental and Sustainability Team must insure that the affected areas of the site have been decontaminated in accordance with application regulations. In addition, reporting to the SERC and LEPC is required to be completed within 30 days of the incident. A written follow-up report is required to be submitted to provide updated information provided during the immediate notification. The report needs to include the following information:

1. Action taken to respond to and contain the release;
2. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release;
3. Where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individual.

6.9 - Spill Response Actions

Morton's salt handing contractors are capable of cleaning up small incidental drips and leaks of petroleum and other materials during routine operations. In these circumstances, personnel may use absorbent materials (i.e. speedi-dry and/or pigs, pads). During incidences of non-routine/large releases, Morton will contact a licensed spill

response contractor to provide spill clean-up resources and disposal services. Spill response materials, whether generated by Morton or their response contractor, will be disposed of properly.

Morton's policy requires all personnel to immediately report any spill incident to their manager or supervisor. Following an emergency incident at the facility, Morton's Environmental and Sustainability Team members are required to ensure that the affected areas of the facility have been decontaminated in accordance with applicable regulations.

7.0 - HISTORICAL SPILLS AND LEAKS

Table 2 is presented below to document recorded spill incidents that have occurred at the facility based on information provided Morton personnel.

TABLE 2
Morton Salt, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
Calumet Site
Historical Spills and Leaks

Spill Ref. No.	Date	Product / Quantity	Source	Comments

Notes:
1. Comments sections should include method of recovery, contractor (if applicable), quantity of material released to navigable water, notifications (if required), enforcement (if applicable), effectiveness of monitoring equipment (if applicable), and steps to reduce reoccurrence.

8.1 - SITE INSPECTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

Defined point source discharge locations have not been identified at the facility as detailed in section 3.0 of this plan. Stormwater typically infiltrates into the ground, but less frequent overflows to the Calumet River may occur during more significant precipitation events. However, if a discharge is observed from the facility the following site inspections and evaluations will be completed by Morton's contracted consultant as described below.

8.2 - Quarterly Visual Evaluations

Quarterly visual evaluations are required for facilities regulated by the General Permit. A quarterly visual evaluation of stormwater is required at each discharge location. The visual evaluation needs to be completed as soon as practical, but not exceed one hour after runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from the site. Samples are required to be collected from a discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 1.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The evaluation must be completed during daylight hours. If there is no storm event resulting in a discharge during daylight hours in the monitoring period, the facility is excused from the visual evaluation requirements for that quarter. Documentation needs to be maintained on-site with the SWPPP indicating that a discharge from the facility did not occur.

The sample should be in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area. The sample is required to be visually inspected for the presence of the following water quality characteristics:

- Color;
- Clarity;
- Settled solids;
- Foam;
- Suspended solids;
- Odor;
- Floating solids;
- Oil sheen; and
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

If the visual evaluation indicates an unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floating materials, oil sheen, or other indicators of pollution, Morton is required to collect a sample of the discharge and complete analyses for the pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in stormwater discharges in significant quantities. Information

regarding the potential pollutants present at the facility has been included in Section 5.0 of this plan.

The visual evaluation is required to be documented and maintained on-site with the SWPPP in Appendix B. The report is required to include the discharge location, the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge, visual quality of the stormwater discharge, probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination and actions taken to eliminate these sources.

If the site is to become inactive and unstaffed, a waiver of the quarterly evaluation requirement may be exercised as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. If this waiver is exercised, Morton is required to maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. The waiver is required to be signed and certified.

8.2 - Annual Facility Inspection

Morton is required to complete an annual inspection of the facility in accordance with the conditions specified in the General Permit. Specifically, the annual inspection is required to be completed to verify that the elements of the SWPPP are accurate and implemented at the site. The annual facility inspection should consist of the following principle components.

1. A visual inspection of material handling areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of impacts to stormwater runoff. In addition, structural/non-structural control measures in place must also be evaluated to ensure they are functioning correctly.

2. Documentation of any activity at the site resulting in impacts to stormwater quality (e.g. spills) must be provided with the inspection report. A description of maintenance activities/corrective action(s) implemented.

3. Information associated with the quarterly visual evaluations completed in accordance with Section E, Item 8 of the General Permit and any additional inspections completed more frequently than required by the permit.

4. Changes at the facility or operation of the site, major observations related to the Plan, updates to be made to the Plan, who the inspection was performed by, the date of the inspection, and signature of the inspector.

Results of the inspection must be included with the Illinois EPA's Annual Facility Inspection Report Form. A copy of the inspection form is located in Appendix B. The completed form and supplemental information is required to be submitted to Illinois EPA annually. The report is due each year within 60 days of the effective date of coverage under the permit. The completed inspection report must be maintained with the SWPPP for at least three years.

The Annual Facility Inspection Report may be e-mailed to Illinois EPA at the following e-mail address: epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov or submitted as a hard copy report to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
PO Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

8.3 - Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges are prohibited under the provisions of the General Permit with the following exceptions:

1. Firefighting activities;
2. Fire hydrant flushings;
3. Water used to wash vehicles without the use of detergents;
4. Water used to control dust;
5. Potable water sources (including waterline flushings);
6. Irrigation and lawn watering;

7. Routine external building washdown that does not contain detergents;
8. Pavement wash water where spills or leaks of hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used.
9. Air conditioning condensate;
10. Condensate from refrigerants;
11. Uncontaminated groundwater and springs; and
12. Uncontaminated foundation or footing drains.

Based on a visual inspection of the facility and information provided by Morton personnel regarding historical operation of the site, non-stormwater discharges are not present at the site. A Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification has been included in Appendix A of this plan in accordance with conditions specified in the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

9.1 - BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (MEASURES AND CONTROLS)

This section describes the Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented at the site for stormwater management. The BMPs employed at the site are consistent with those recommended by Illinois EPA as well as the Salt Institute Voluntary Salt Storage Guidelines for Distribution Stockpiles. Any additional modifications to these practices will be evaluated to ensure compliance with appropriate regulations.

Stormwater in contact with exposed salt storage piles and distribution stockpiles runoff are controlled to prevent, or reduce to the maximum extent feasible, salt from flowing or being carried by stormwater runoff into surface waters of the state through the implementation of a program of BMPs. Based on the potential pollutant sources at this site, traditional stormwater BMP's are appropriate for this site and are capable of being implemented.

9.2 - Stockpile Covers/ Salt Storage

Covering systems used in the industry are routinely installed based on the confines of the boundary set for the stockpile. As such, concrete barriers or blocks are set as the boundary of the pile. The cover is installed over the stockpile and barrier and anchored over the top of the barrier.

The piles are configured and covered following receipt of salt shipment by marine vessel (referred to as "stage covering"). The number of days required to off-load a ship is dependent on the size of the vessel. Off-loading the largest ship's cargo (35,000 tons) is accomplished within approximately 1 day. Another 2-3 days is required to move/grade/and build out of the pile. Following build-out of the pile, approximately 2-3 days are typically required to cover the stockpile. However, an allowance for up to 7 days is necessary to account for unsafe weather conditions (e.g. high wind) that may delay the cover installation or when covering activities overlap with weekends, holidays, etc. As such, up to 14 days may be required from the start of off-loading a ship to when the cover system is installed.

9.3 - Protective Barriers

Stockpiles should be located on an impermeable pad and base to prevent impacted stormwater from seeping downwards through the pad and into groundwater. Pad size should be adequate to contain the amount of salt that will be stored, and provide maneuvering room for trucks and other equipment. The subbase and pad should be constructed to achieve the lowest permeability consistent with current asphalt construction techniques. Design and construction of the subbase and pad should be adequate to ensure pad stability and proper drainage.

Precipitation should be prevented from contacting stockpiled salt by means of a barrier placed on top of the pile. Additionally, the stockpile should be covered at all times, except when salt is added to the stockpile or loaded out for shipment.

Distribution stockpiles should be covered to ensure good quality of the salt, and to prevent precipitation from coming into contact with the piles. Types of acceptable covering include polyethylene films, polypropylene, hypalon, water-resistant canvas or a combination of the above. Seams of the coverings should be watertight and resistant to damage in winds up to 69 miles per hour, and field-sewn seams must be sealed. Coverings should be properly maintained to prevent precipitation from contacting the salt. Coverings should be appropriate for the size and shape of the stockpile, and for the methods of receiving salt shipments and loading out shipments. Stockpile covers are inspected routinely to ensure there are no tears or holes and proper placement of ballast. Any deficiencies are addressed as soon as possible to maintain proper coverage of the stockpiles.

Additionally, the perimeter of the stockpile cover should be sealed to the pad using ballast to prevent washout of salt from the toe of the stockpile. Ballast should be placed high enough on the sides of the stockpiles to minimize slackness in the covers as salt shifts and flows beneath the cover down the perimeter of the stockpile.

- Bulkheads and Returns – To prevent flank erosion at the end of bulkhead frontage, returns have been installed along the edge of bulkhead areas. Morton routinely inspects bulkhead areas, including returns, to ensure that they are functioning properly to hold soils and to minimize tidal erosion. Repairs to bulkheads are completed as determined necessary.

- Salt Stockpiles – Salt received at the site typically has a moisture content of 0.3-4.0%. As such, there is minimal concern for air-borne mobilization of salt (dust) due to conveyor transfer points, loading vehicles, or wind. When off-loading salt using the conveyor or extended boom excavators, the height of the drop is minimized to reduce the potential for creating dust. Salt that is spilled as a result of vessel or truck loading/ unloading operation will be removed using the front end loader and transferred to the stockpile. In addition, protective covers are installed on stockpiles to minimize contact of stormwater with the product.

- Paved Surfaces – The site includes paved access roads to facilitate operations at the site and movement throughout the facility. Paved surfaces assist in reducing erosion of the underlying surfaces.

9.6 - Preventative Maintenance

Morton regularly inspects the storage pad, facility equipment, and other systems that may affect the quality of stormwater runoff at the site. Morton performs preventative maintenance, such as resealing of the storage pads (on an as needed basis) to prevent degradation of the permeability of the pad. Additionally, stockpile covers are routinely inspected to ensure proper operation.

9.7 - Loading/Unloading Areas

Prior to conducting loading/unloading operations at the site, facility personnel inspect vehicles and equipment (e.g. front-end loaders) for signs of wear. If wear is identified, the items are repaired or replaced. Personnel are capable of containing and responding to minor spills or leaks to prevent it from creating a hazard to personnel or the

environment. If spills or leaks are observed, they are removed and properly disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

Salt arrives at the facility via marine vessels and is off-loaded using a conveyor or extended boom excavators. When off-loading is being completed the height of the drop is minimized to reduce the potential for creating dust. Salt from ships is off-loaded directly to the asphalt storage pad by conveyor. Salt from barges is removed using extended boom excavators. The loaders transport the salt to the stockpile area.

The piles are constructed and covered following receipt of salt by marine vessel (referred to as "stage covering"). The number of days required to off-load a ship is dependent on the size of the vessel. Off-loading the largest ship's cargo (35,000 tons) is accomplished within approximately 1 day. Another 2-3 days is required to move/grade/and build out of the pile. Following build-out of the pile, approximately 2-3 days are typically required to cover the stockpile. However, an allowance for up to 7 days is necessary to account for unsafe weather conditions (e.g. high wind) that may delay the cover installation or when covering activities overlap with weekends, holidays, etc. As such, up to 14 days may be required from the start of off-loading a ship to when the cover system is installed.

The minimum amount of cover will be removed to load out each day's shipment to minimize moisture absorption by the salt and to maintain the integrity of the stockpile covers during periods when the wind direction shifts towards the working face. Morton's salt handling contractors take necessary precautions to prevent damage to the stockpile cover caused by cascading salt from the upper section of the working face. Whenever feasible, the working face is established and maintained at the downwind end of the stockpile and perpendicular to the long axis of the pile by loading alternately. Additionally, facility personnel avoid removing excessive amounts of salt from the center of the piles to prevent extended edges or aprons which create a horseshoe shaped working face. As needed, chunks of salt are crushed and blended back into the pile.

Trucks weigh in at the scale building located in the northeastern corner of the property. Facility personnel instruct carriers to back-up trucks to the face of the pile for

loading. Truck cabs must face away from the stockpile face. Loading of salt is permitted only in the designated salt storage area to prevent uncontrolled material spillage. Salt is loaded at the minimum distance to the trucks to minimize potential for air-borne mobilization of bulk salt (dust) during loading of the salt product at the site.

Following receipt of the salt, carriers weigh out at the scale building. Carriers are instructed to cover on-road trucks leaving the site to prevent salt loss. In addition, Morton requires truck tailgates to be properly adjusted to avoid spillage and tailgate aprons must be swept clean if spillage is observed prior to leaving the site.

9.8 - Inspections

Morton's salt handing contactor completes the routine inspection of the facility. Morton personnel coordinate with the contractor regarding implementation of control measures and taking corrective actions (when required). In addition, an Annual Facility Inspection is required to be completed on an annual basis. Copies of the inspection forms have been included in Appendix B of this Plan.

9.9 - Consistency with Other Plans and Permits

This Plan has not been developed to incorporate or address requirements of other programs.

9.10 - Discharges to Municipal Separate Storm Sewers

Morton's facility does not discharge stormwater through a municipal stormsewer system (MS4). As such, requirements associated with discharges through an MS4 are not applicable to the facility.

9.11- Fueling Procedures

Mobile Source Fueling:

- Verify that the fuel source is the type required.
- Put on any required PPE, (Hi-vis vest, safety glasses or goggles, gloves, hard hat), per site requirements.
- Verify that refueling is taking place away from ignition sources, open flames, drains, open water or near an area that could lead to surface water.
- Verify that a charged fire extinguisher and stock spill kit are near the refueling area.

- Verify that the tires of the fuel truck are chocked and/or emergency brake is set.
- Shut off the vehicle to be re-fueled and set the emergency brake.
- Begin re-fueling and remain in control of fueling hose until full.
- Terminate re-fueling when tank level is approximately 90-95% full.
- Shut of the source fuel pump, drain the hose into the tank being filed, replace the fuel cap and put the hose back onto the source truck.
- Remove tire chocks if used.
- Verify the amount of fuel delivered and sign receipt if site required.

Stationary Source Fueling:

- Verify that the fuel source is the type required.
- Put on any required PPE, (Hi-vis vest, safety glasses or goggles, gloves, hard hat), per site requirements.
- Verify that refueling is taking place away from ignition sources, open flames, drains, open water or near an area that could lead to surface water.
- Verify that a charged fire extinguisher and stock spill kit are near the refueling area.
- Verify that the source tank is grounded.
- Shut off the vehicle to be re-fueled and set the emergency brake.
- Begin re-fueling and remain in control of fueling hose until full.
- Terminate re-fueling when tank level is approximately 90-95% full.
- Shut of the source fuel pump, drain the hose into the tank being filed, replace the fuel cap and put the hose back onto the source tank containment area.
- Complete any required paperwork.

10.1 - EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM

Morton will provide SWPPP training for all employees (including the salt handling contractors) responsible for facilitating the operation of the site. The training program implemented at the site will be designed to ensure that personnel are familiar with the components and goals of the SWPPP. In addition, training will be designed so that personnel can respond to emergencies at the site and are knowledgeable about the procedures and equipment needed to effectively respond. Morton plans to conduct employee training on an annual basis. Training topics will discuss stormwater pollution prevention and Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented at the site. Training will also discuss spill prevention and response, including procedures for containing, reporting and cleaning up spills. Specifically, training at the facility includes the following topics:

1. Purpose of the Program
   - Minimize impact to the environment from stormwater that is in contact with Industrial Activities
   - Purpose of the General Permit
2. Industrial Activity (SIC Code)
3. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (Components and Goal)
   - Components of SWPPP
     - Pollution Prevention Team
     - Description of Potential Pollutant Sources (examples discussed in Material Management Practices)
     - Measures and Controls (Good Housekeeping and Preventative Maintenance)
     - Quarterly Visual Evaluations
     - Annual Facility Inspection
     - Training
     - Professional Certification (non-stormwater discharges and plan)
   - Goal of the SWPPP

4. The management plan for the facility, which when implemented, minimizes the potential exposure of pollutants to stormwater and maximizes stormwater quality.

5. Spill Response
   - Stop Source of Release - chemicals, as well as salt
   - Contain Released Materials
   - Use booms, pads, or other absorbent materials to contain small spills
   - Initial and refresher courses in spill response

6. Good Housekeeping
   - Clean & Orderly Workplace
   - Minimize contact with rain
   - Keep paved areas clean and swept whenever possible
   - Avoid container overfills
   - Keep dumpsters/roll-offs closed (no liquid disposal)
   - Preventive Maintenance

7. Materials Management Practices
   - Exposed Materials (identified in Section 5.0 of this Plan)
   - Operating Procedures (e.g. supervising transfers)

Training is completed or supervised by an Environmental and Sustainability Team member identified in Section 4.0 of the Plan or other qualified person. A written record of the training is maintained at the site and includes the date(s), employee name, employee responsibility, and training agenda.

11.1 - RECORD KEEPING AND PLAN UPDATES

Inspection, training, and tests records must be maintained with the SWPPP for a minimum of three years. Records should be signed by appropriate personnel, where applicable. Modifications to this Plan will be recorded in the Record of Plan Modifications Tablepresented in Appendix C.

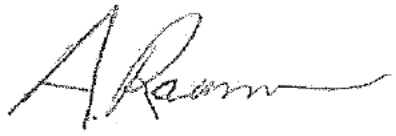
The Plan should be amended whenever the following occurs:

- There is a change in construction, operations, or maintenance of the site which has the potential to affect the discharge or cause pollution to surface water of the state;
- Amendments necessary to address significant sources of potential pollution identified as a result of the annual inspection or quarterly visual evaluations;
- When the facility is in violation of any conditions of the permit or has not achieved the objectives for controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges; and
- When notified in writing by Illinois EPA.

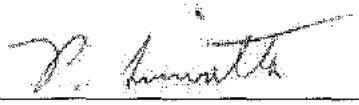
This Plan should be reviewed frequently, and at least annually, by Morton personnel to verify that it complies with current regulations. Amendments to the plan are required to be made within 30 days of any proposed construction or operational change at the facility. Changes to the Plan are numbered in sequential order, prepared, and approved by Morton management. The person entering the change into the Plan should record the change of the number of the change, date of the change, date entered and sign in the appropriate column.

12.1 - SIGNATURES OF REPORT AUTHORS

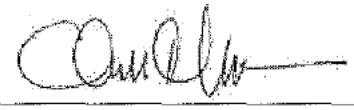
This report was prepared on October 9, 2015 by Triton Environmental, Inc. This report was updated by Daryl W. DeGroff, Morton Salt Inc. The names listed below are the principal authors of this report. Requests for information regarding the content of this report should be directed to those individuals.



Andrew K. Roseman
Project Manager



Paul C. Simonetta
Vice President



Christopher E. Marchesi
President

FIGURE 1

Site Location Map

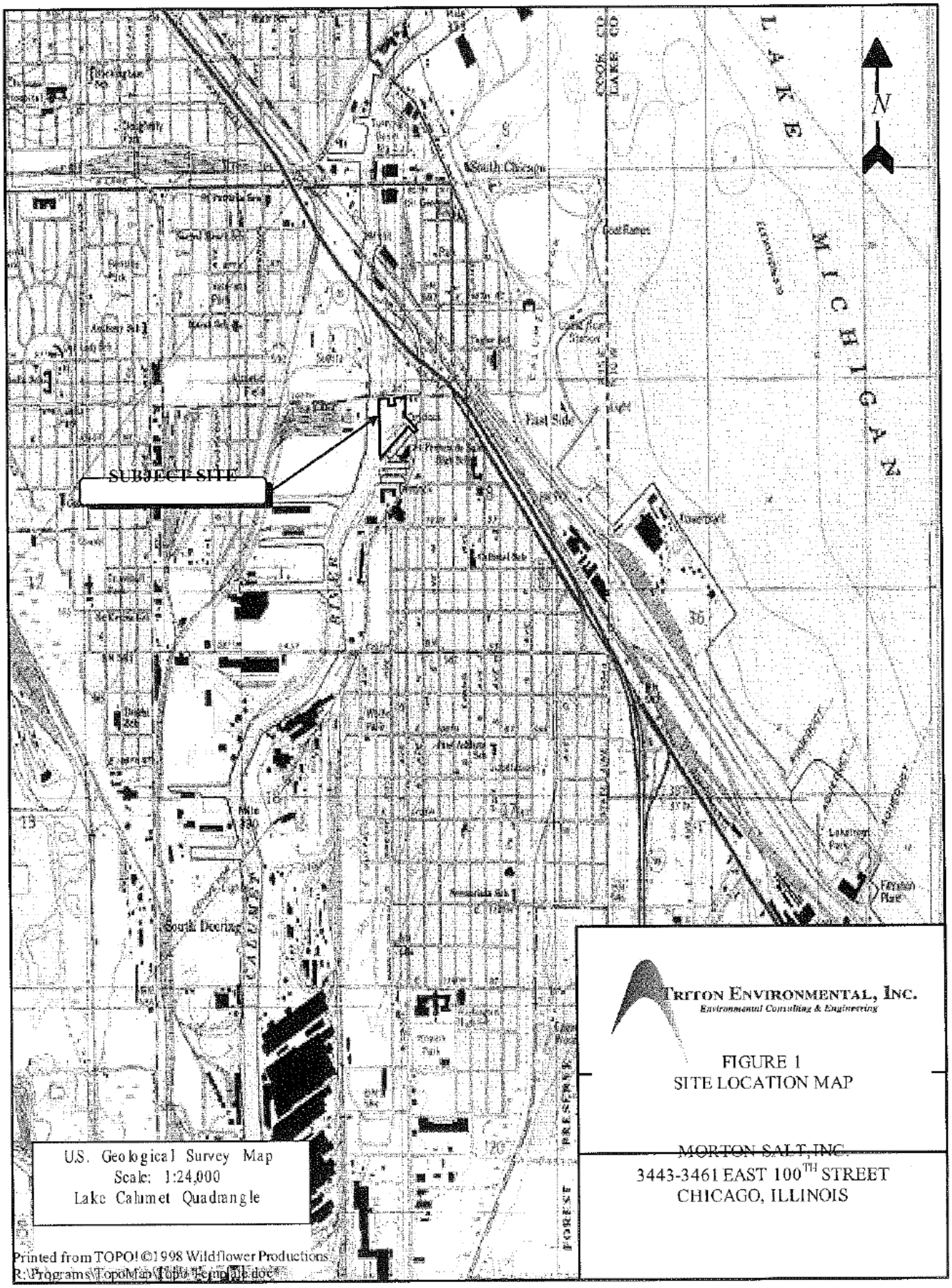
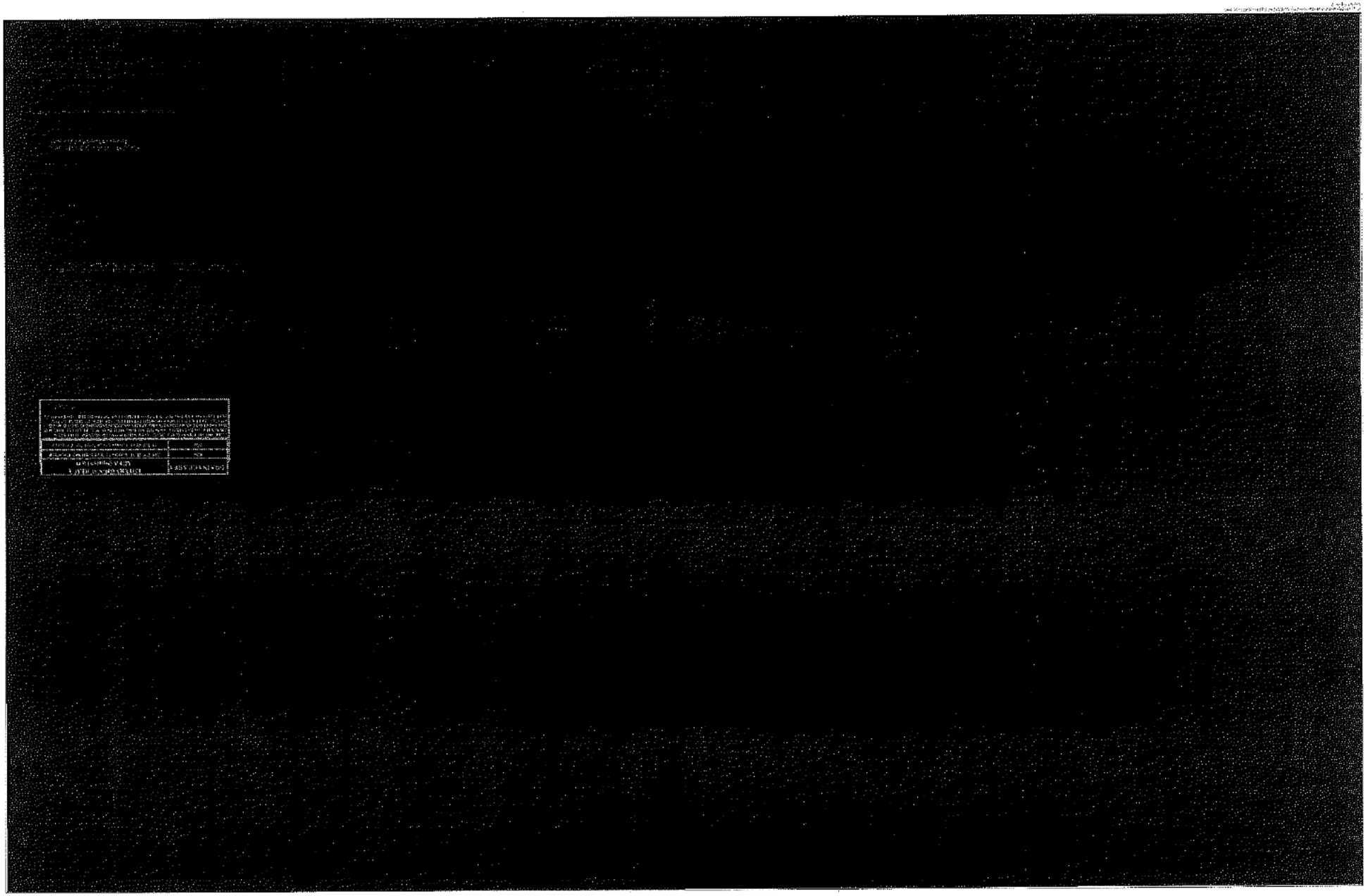

SUBJECT SITE
LAKE MICHIGAN
N
South Chicago
East Side
South Deering
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Scale: 1:24,000
Lake Calumet Quadrangle
Printed from TOPO! ©1998 Wildflower Productions
R:\Programs\TopoMap\Topo Template.doc
TRITON ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
Environmental Consulting & Engineering
FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
MORTON SALT, INC.
3443-3461 EAST 100TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FIGURE 2

Site Plan



Appendix A

Approvals and Certifications

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

MORTON SALT, INC.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL AND DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION

Morton Salt, Inc. Document Certification

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who managed the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature

George Brown
Name

Manager, Stockpile Operations
Title

10-08-2015
Date

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

MORTON SALT, INC.
CHICAGO, IL
CALUMET SITE

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE CERTIFICATION

I certify that in my professional judgment, the stormwater discharge from the site consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with any of the following discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards:

- Firefighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Water used to wash vehicles without the use of detergents;
- Water used to control dust;
- Potable water sources (including waterline flushings);
- Irrigation and lawn watering;
- Routine external building washdown that does not contain detergents;
- Pavement wash water where spills or leaks of hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used.
- Air conditioning condensate;
- Condensate from refrigerants;
- Uncontaminated groundwater and springs; and
- Uncontaminated foundation or footing drains.

This non-stormwater certification is based on a visual inspection of the facility and communications with Morton Salt, Inc. p nel regarding the historical operation of the site.

George Brown
Signature

George Brown
Name

Manager, Stockpile Operations
Title

10-08-2015
Date

Appendix B

Inspection Forms

STORMWATER QUARTERLY VISUAL EVALUATION FORM

Quarter:_____ Year:_____

Morton Salt, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Discharge Location _____

A quarterly visual evaluation of stormwater must be completed at each discharge location. If the visual evaluation indicates an unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floating materials, oil sheen, or other indicators of pollution, Morton must collect a sample of the discharge and complete analyses for the pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in stormwater discharges in significant quantities.

The visual evaluation is required to be made of a sample in the following manner:

- In a clean, clear glass, or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area;
- Collected from a discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and
- The visual evaluation must be completed as soon as practical, but not exceed one hour after runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from the site.

Monitoring Results

The following water quality characteristics must be visually inspected and recorded:

Color: _____
Odor: _____
Clarity:_____
Floating solids: Yes D No D
Settled solids: Yes D No D
Suspended solids: Yes D No D
Foam: Yes D No D
Oil Sheen: Yes D No D
Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution:_____
Additional Comments: _____

Storm Event Information

Inspector(s) Name(s):_____ Date of Collection: _____

Signature: _____

Time of Sampling: _____

Time since the last storm event of 0.1 inches or greater: _____

Appendix C

Record of Modifications

Morton Salt, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
Record Of SWPPP Modifications

Modification Number	Date of Modification	Page Numbe	Brief Description of Modification	Authorized Personnel

Appendix D

Copy of General Permit

General NPDES Permit No. ILROO

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
www.epa.state.il.us

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

General NPDES Permit
For
Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities

Expiration Date: April 30, 2014

Issue Date: April 3, 2009

Effective Date: May 1, 2009

Discharges authorized by this General Permit: In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill.Adm. Code,Subtitle C,Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act,the following discharges may be authorized by this permit in accordance with the conditions herein:

Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity,as defined and limited herein. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

This general permit regulates only storm water discharges from a facility. Other discharges such as process wastewater or cooling water shall be regulated by other NPDES permits.

Receiving waters : Discharges may be authorized to any surface water of the State.

To receive authorization to discharge under this general permit, a facility operator must either submit an application as described in the permit conditions to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or have a valid Illinois General NPDES Permit for industrial storm water. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter and include a copy of this permit.

Alan Keller

Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

CONTENTS OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT

A. APPLICABILITY OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This permit is applicable to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from areas (except access roads and rail lines) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water in the state of Illinois from the facilities listed below.

1. Discharges of storm water from facilities whose process wastewater discharges are subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N, except:

   a. discharges subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards and described in paragraph A.2. below which do not have materials or activities exposed to storm water. Facilities with these discharges shall submit a No Exposure Certification form to the Agency.

   b. discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines listed in B.1. of this permit.

2. Discharges from facilities in the following SIC codes:

SIC 20	(Food and kindred products manufacturing or processing)
SIC 21	(Tobacco products)
SIC 22	(Textile mill products)
SIC 23	(Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)
SIC 24	(Lumber and wood products except furniture)
SIC 2434	(Wood kitchen cabinets)
SIC 25	(Furniture and fixtures)
SIC 26	(Paper and allied products)
SIC 265	(Paperboard containers and boxes)
SIC 267	(Converted paper and paperboard products)
SIC 27	(Printing, publishing, and allied industries)
SIC 28	(Chemicals and allied products)
SIC 283	(Drugs)
SIC 285	(Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products)
SIC 29	(Petroleum refining and related industries), except discharges subject to 40 CFR 419
SIC 30	(Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products)
SIC 31	(Leather and leather products)
SIC 311	(Leather tanning and finishing)
SIC 32	(Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products)
SIC 323	(Glass products, made of purchased glass)
SIC 33	(Primary metal industries)
SIC 34	(Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment)
SIC 3441	(Fabricated structural metal)
SIC 35	(Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment)
SIC 36	(Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment)
SIC 37	(Transportation equipment)
SIC 373	(Ship and boat building and repairing)
SIC 38	(Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks)
SIC 39	(Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)
SIC 4221-25	(Farm products warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)

3. Facilities classified as SIC Codes 10-14 (Mineral Industry) including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, except discharges subject to 40 CFR 434, 436, or 440.

4. Landfills, land application sites (excluding land application sites which utilize agricultural land), and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)).

5. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards including but not limited to SIC 5015 (Used motor vehicle parts) and SIC 5093 (Scrap and waste materials)

6. Transportation facilities-areas of the following facilities involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations:

SIC 40	(Railroad transportation)
SIC 41	(Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation)
SIC 42	(Motor freight transportation and warehousing) except SIC 4221-4225 (Farm product warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)
SIC 43	(United States Postal Service)
SIC 44	(Water transportation)
SIC 45	(Transportation by air)
SIC 5171	(Petroleum bulk stations and terminals-wholesale)

7. Treatment Works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more; includes sludge or wastewater treatment devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, and land dedicated to sludge disposal located within the confines of the facility; excludes off-site sludge management lands, farm lands, and gardens.

B. TYPES OF DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

This permit is not applicable to storm water discharges from the facilities listed below. Storm water discharges from these facilities must be authorized by an individual NPDES permit or alternate general NPDES permit.

1. Discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines in the following categories;

   Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411)
   Feedlots (40 CFR 412)
   Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418)
   Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419)
   Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422)
   Steam Electric (40 CFR 423)
   Coal Mining (40 CFR 434)
   Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436)
   Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR 440)
   Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR 443).

2. Hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities.

3. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites.

4. Construction site activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities.

5. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities with an existing NPDES individual or general permit for the storm water discharges.

6. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are identified by the Agency as possibly causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

7. Storm water discharges associated with inactive mining or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified.

8. Storm water discharges to any receiving water identified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d)(6).

9. Storm water discharges that the Agency determines are not appropriately covered by this general permit.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill, and does not supercede any reporting requirements for spills or releases of hazardous substances or oil.

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Prohibition on non-storm water discharges

   a. Except as provided in C. 1. b. below, all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water.

   b. i. Except as provided in C. 1 .b. ii. below, discharges of material other than storm water must be in compliance with an NPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

      ii. The following non-storm water discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the non-storm water component of the discharges is in compliance with Part E.7. of this permit: discharges from firefighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; waters used to wash vehicles without the use of detergents; waters used to control dust; potable water sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown which does not use detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; condensate from refrigerants; springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

2. Provisions for handling storm water from bulk storage and hazardous waste containment areas

   a. This permit does not authorize the discharge of storm water collected in containment areas at bulk storage and hazardous waste facilities where the storm water becomes contaminated by direct contact with a spill or release of stored materials into the containment area. Such storm water shall be handled properly by on-site treatment or hauling off-site for treatment and disposal.

   b. Where a spill or release to a dry containment area occurs, the permittee shall institute procedures to clean up the spill in order to prevent contamination of any storm water, which subsequently collects in the containment area. Spills shall be cleaned and any contaminated water or solids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Where these procedures are followed, collected storm water may be discharged; following visual inspection to assure that the storm water contains no unnatural turbidity, color, oil films, foams, settleable solids, or deposits.

   c. If you have storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, they must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of the state or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit.

3. Discharging pollutants for which a water body is impaired with an approved TMDL

   a. For existing dischargers, new dischargers and new sources: you must carefully document the justifications for all Best Management Practices (BMP) selections in your SWPPP, and install, implement and maintain BMPs that are consistent with all relevant TMDL allocations and with all relevant conditions in an implementation plan.

4. Discharges covered by this permit, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard.

5. Additional Monitoring Required by IEPA – IEPA may provide written notice requiring additional discharge monitoring. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

D. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Dischargers that are covered by a valid Illinois General NPDES Permit for industrial storm water as of May 31, 2008 are automatically covered by this permit unless they request otherwise prior to the effective date of this permit. Other dischargers seeking coverage under this general permit shall provide the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) with the following information:

   a. i. A completed IEPA Notice of Intent form, accompanied by quantitative sampling data for the storm water discharge(s) if available; or

      ii. A completed U.S. EPA Form 1, including form 2F and quantitative sampling data when requested by the Agency.

b. An electronic copy of the storm water pollution prevention plan that has been prepared for the industrial site in accordance with Part E of this permit. The electronic copy shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov.

2. Quantitative sampling data as required by U.S. EPA Form 2F for storm water discharges from the following existing or new facilities is required to be submitted.

   a. Facilities subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of EPCRA for chemicals classified as "Section 313 water priority chemicals": Storm water discharges that come into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel or area used for storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical, or located at a truck or rail car unloading area where a Section 313 water priority chemical is handled.

   b. Facilities classified as SIC 33 (Primary Metal Industries).

   c. Active or inactive landfills, land application sites, or open dumps without a stabilized final cover which have received any industrial wastes.

   d. Wood treatment facilities: Storm water discharges from areas that are used for wood treatment, wood surface application, or storage of treated or surface protected wood.

   e. Coal pile runoff at industrial facilities other than coal mines.

   f. Battery reclaiming facilities: Storm water discharges from areas used for storage of lead acid batteries, reclamation products, or waste products, and areas used for lead acid battery reclamation.

   g. Airports with over 50,000 flight operations per year: storm water discharges from aircraft or airport deicing areas.

   h. Meat packing plants, poultry packing plants, and facilities that manufacture animal and marine fats and oils.

   i. Facilities classified as SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products) and SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products): Storm water discharges that come into contact with solid chemical storage piles.

   j. Automobile junkyards: Storm water discharges exposed to over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines, over 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts); over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts); or over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water.

   k. Lime manufacturing facilities: Storm water discharges that have come into contact with lime storage piles.

   l. Cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns: Storm water discharges other than those subject to 40 CFR 411.

   m. Ready-mixed concrete facilities. Sampling data is not required for new ready-mixed concrete facilities or for relocated ready-mixed concrete facilities.

   n. Ship building and repairing facilities.

3. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on consideration of features and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may sample the effluent of one such outfall and report that quantitative data also applied to the substantially identical outfalls. If the applicant is requesting approval to sample a representative outfall, identification of all storm water outfalls considered to be substantially identical along with the outfall being used to represent such outfalls and appropriate justification must be provided with the application.

4. For existing facilities with an individual NPDES permit covering storm water associated with industrial activity, or those facilities who have previously submitted an application for an individual permit and not yet received a permit, the permittee/applicant may elect to seek coverage under this general permit in place of obtaining an individual permit. To be considered for coverage the permittee/applicant is required to submit the above information.

5. For new facilities, the NOI and required information shall be submitted 180 days prior to the date on which the discharge is to commence unless permission for a later date has been granted by the IEPA. Mobile facilities (such as concrete or asphalt batch plants) shall apply at least 30 days prior to discharge.

6. The required information shall be submitted to the following address:

   Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
   Division of Water Pollution Control
   Permit Section #15
   Post Office Box 19276
   Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

7. In any case where an NPDES Permit has been timely applied for but final administrative disposition of such application has not been made, it shall not be a violation of Section 12-F of the Environmental Protection Act to discharge without such permit unless the complainant proves that final administrative disposition has not been made because of the failure of the applicant to furnish information reasonably required or requested in order to process the application. This provision does not relieve the applicant from the responsibility for compliance with any other requirement of the Act or regulations promulgated under the Act.

8. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to a municipal separate storm sewer system shall notify the municipality, and shall provide the municipality with a copy of their application if requested.

E. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

1. A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed by the permittee and submitted to the Agency for each facility covered by this permit. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. An electronic copy of the plan shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov. The permittee shall submit any modified plan to the Agency, when such modification includes substantive changes to the plan or modification is made to the plan for compliance with this permit.

   a. Waters not classified as Impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

      Unless otherwise specified by federal regulation, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event.

   b. Waters classified as Impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

      For any site which discharges directly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.

2 Plans for new facilities shall be completed prior to submitting an NOI to be covered under this permit. An electronic copy of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov. Plans shall provide for compliance with the terms of this permit prior to operation of any industrial activity to be covered under this permit. [Note: If the plan has already been required to be developed under a previous permit it shall be maintained in accordance with all requirements of this special condition.]. The owner or operator of an existing facility with storm water discharges covered by this permit shall make a copy of the plan available to the Agency at any reasonable time upon request.

   Facilities which discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer system shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.

3. The permittee may be notified by the Agency at any time that the plan does not meet the requirements of this permit. After such notification, the permittee shall make changes to the plan and shall submit a revised plan to the Agency, with the requested changes that have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.

4. The discharger shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to the waters of the State or if a facility inspection required by paragraph E.8. of this permit indicates that an amendment is needed. The plan should also be amended if the discharger is in violation of any conditions of this permit, or has not achieved the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges. Amendments to the plan shall be made within 30 days of any proposed construction or operational changes at the facility, and shall be submitted to the Agency.

5. The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate. Any map or portion of map may be withheld for security reasons.

b. A site map showing:

i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;

ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;

iii. Paved areas and buildings;

iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates;

v. Location of existing or future storm water structural control measures/practices (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);

vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations;

vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;

viii. Vehicle service areas;

ix. Material loading, unloading, and access areas;

x. Areas under Items iv and ix above may be withheld from the site map for security reasons.

c. A narrative description of the following:

i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site, including a description of significant materials that are treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water;

ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges;

iii. Existing or future structural and non-structural control measures/practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;

iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities;

v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials.

d. A list of the types of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. Also provide a list of any pollutant that is listed as impaired in the most recent 303(d) report.

e. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.

f. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.

6. The plan shall describe the storm water management controls which will be implemented by the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel - Identification by job titles, direct telephone numbers and email addresses of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the plan.

b. Preventive Maintenance - Procedures and frequencies for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.

c. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.

d. Spill Prevention and Response - Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, spill

clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal notification procedures for spills of significant materials should be established.

e. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. In developing the plan, the following management practices shall be considered:

   i. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable, storm water discharged from any area where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided.

   ii. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges.

   iii. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges.

   iv. Waste Chemical Disposal - Waste chemicals such as antifreeze, degreasers and used oils shall be recycled or disposed of in an approved manner and in a way which prevents them from entering storm water discharges.

   v. Storm Water Diversion - Storm water diversion away from materials manufacturing, storage and other areas of potential storm water contamination. Minimize the quantity of storm water entering areas where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water using green infrastructure techniques where practicable in the areas outside the exposure area, and otherwise divert storm water away from the exposure area.

   vi. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials manufacturing and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water.

   vii. Mercury Switch Removal and Recycling – Mercury-containing convenience lighting switches and anti-lock brake assemblies shall be removed from vehicles, and recycled in an approved manner, in a way which prevents mercury from entering the storm water discharges.

   viii. Storm Water Reduction – Install vegetation on roofs of buildings within and adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspirate runoff where the precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants, to minimize storm water runoff; capture storm water in devices that minimize the amount of storm water runoff and use this water as appropriate based on quality.

f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan shall describe measures to limit erosion.

g. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

h. Inspection Procedures - Qualified plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.

7. Non-Storm water Discharges - The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include a description of any tests for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the methods used, the dates of the testing, and any onsite drainage points that were observed during the testing. Any facility that is unable to provide this certification must describe the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the test results, potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer, and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Except as provided in C.1. b., discharges not comprised entirely of storm water are not authorized by this permit.

8. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges – The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual observations are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of your sector of industrial activity.

   a. You must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours from the facility during a monitoring quarter, you are excused from the visual observation requirement for that quarter, provided you document in your records that no runoff occurred. You must sign and certify the documentation.

b. Your visual observation must be made on samples collected as soon as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from your facility. All samples must be collected from a storm event discharge that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The observation must document: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the permittee shall obtain a sample and monitor for the parameter or the list of pollutants in Part E.5.d.

c. You must maintain your visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. The report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

d. You may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you exercise this waiver, you must maintain a certification with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.

e. Representative Outfalls – If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, you may conduct visual observation of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).

f. The visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.

9. The permittee shall conduct an annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the plan, including the site map, potential pollutant sources, and structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges are accurate. Observations that require a response and the appropriate response to the observation shall be retained as part of the plan. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection shall be submitted to the Agency in accordance with the reporting requirements of this permit.

10. This plan should briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100.

11. The plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.

12. The plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.

13. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to municipal separate storm sewers may also be subject to additional requirements imposed by the operator of the municipal system.

F. CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that may be required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan developed pursuant to this permit.

This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s).

1. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the permittee thereupon waives all rights thereunder.

2. The issuance of this authorization (a) does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance or operation of the proposed facilities; (b) does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and (c) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois, or other applicable local law, regulations or ordinances.

3. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as a part of the stormwater management practice shall be included in the SWPPP.

4. Any modification of or deviation from the plans and specifications originally submitted with the initial SWPPP requires amendment of the SWPPP.

5. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The permittee shall contact the IEPA regarding required permit(s).

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

G. REPORTING

1. The facility shall submit an electronic copy of the annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by Part 9 of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan of this permit. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.

2. The first report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.

3. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.

4. The permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at any time.

Annual inspection reports shall be submitted to the following email and office addresses: epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section #19
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

5. Any permittee shall notify any regulated small municipal separate storm water system owner (MS4 Community) that they have received coverage of a general ILR00 permit. The permittee shall submit any SWPPP or any annual inspection to the MS4 community upon request by the MS4 community.

H. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Where all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that have been authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit a termination request to the Agency at the address shown on Page 6 of this permit. The termination request shall include the name, address, telephone number, and location of the facility, and a description of actions taken to eliminate the storm water discharge or other justification for the request. Coverage under this permit is not terminated until the Agency acts on the termination request, and reports as described above are required until coverage is terminated.

1. The Agency may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Agency to take action under this paragraph. The Agency may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The Agency may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit application required by the Agency under this paragraph then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permitted is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal. The Agency may require an individual NPDES permit based on:

   a. information received which indicates the receiving water may be of particular biological significance pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d)(6);

   b. whether the receiving waters are identified as impaired pursuant to the Agency's 303(d) listing and the site storm water is a potential contributing source of any parameter identified as a cause of that impairment;

   c. size of industrial site, proximity of site to the receiving stream, etc.

   The Agency may also require monitoring of any storm water discharge from any site to determine whether an individual permit is required.

2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application with reasons supporting the request, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28, to the Agency. The request shall be granted by issuing of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the issue date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permitted is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Agency.

I. REOPENER CLAUSE

1. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any storm water discharge associated with industrial activity covered by this permit, the discharger may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part H.I. of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

2. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter I and the provisions of 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5 and any other applicable public participation procedures.

3. The Agency will reopen and modify this permit under the following circumstances:

   a. the U.S. EPA amends its regulations concerning public participation;

   b. a court of competent jurisdiction binding in the State of Illinois or the 7th Circuit issues an order necessitating a modification of public participation for general permits; or

   c. to incorporate federally required modifications to the substantive requirements of this permit.

J. DEFINITIIONS

1. Coal pile runoff means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

2. Green Infrastructure means wet weather management approaches and technologies that utilize, enhance or mimic the natural hydrologic cycle processes of infiltration, evapotranspiration and reuse. Green infrastructure approaches currently in use include green roofs, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, pocket wetlands, infiltration planters, porous and permeable pavements, porous piping systems, dry wells, vegetated median strips, reforestation/revegetation, rain barrels and cisterns and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains.

3. Land application site means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface for treatment or disposal.

4. Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application site, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.

5. Section 313 water priority chemical means a chemical or chemical categories which: 1) Are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986); 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) Are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

6. Significant materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

7. Significant spills includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.6 and CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

   Note that additional definitions are included in the permit Standard Conditions, Attachment H.

Attachment H
Standard Conditions
Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24 Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8 Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

(1) **Duty to comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

(2) **Duty to reapply.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.

(3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(4) **Duty to mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(5) **Proper operation and maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems **only** when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(6) **Permit actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

(7) **Property rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(8) **Duty to provide information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(9) **Inspection and entry.** The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(10) **Monitoring and records.**

(a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Agency at any time.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

(2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

(3) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and

(6) The results of such analyses.

(d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(11) **Signatory requirement.** All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

(a) **Application.** All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) **For a corporation:** by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;

(2) **For a partnership or sole proprietorship:** by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) **For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency:** by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) **Reports.** All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.

(c) **Changes of Authorization.** If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(12) **Reporting requirements.**

(a) **Planned changes.** The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.

(b) **Anticipated noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

(c) **Compliance schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

(d) **Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

(1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

(2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

(3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.

(e) **Twenty-four hour reporting.** The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

(2) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit to be reported within 24 hours.

The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(f) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12)(c), (d), or (e), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12)(e).

(g) **Other information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

(13) **Transfer of permits.** A permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

(a) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

(b) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new permittees; and

(c) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.

(14) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

(a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or

(4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.

(b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.

(15) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:

(a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

(b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

(c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

(16) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:

(a) User charges pursuant to Section 204(b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;

(b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and

(c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

(17) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

(18) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.

(19) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.

(20) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(21) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

(22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit shall, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

(23) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.

(24) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.

(25) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board.

(26) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.

(Rev. 6-1-2007)

Appendix E

Limitations

Limitations

The use of this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan does not guarantee protection from fines, regulatory actions, or other such liabilities that may arise from information provided or omitted from this document. This Plan is based on site observations, and reasonable inquiries and communications with Morton's personnel. However, Triton cannot be held responsible for identifying facility activities, operations, discharges, etc. that were not observed or capable of being observed during the facility review.

The non-stormwater discharge certification provided in this Plan is based on a facility inspection (inclusive of the stormwater discharge flow path(s) and interviews of facility personnel). Although reasonable due diligence was performed in making this certification, absolute confirmation regarding the absence of non-stormwater discharges is not possible.

This Plan was prepared specifically for Morton Salt, Inc. No person or other body shall be entitled to rely upon or use information presented in this Plan without written consent of Morton Salt, Inc. and Triton Environmental, Inc.